

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1897.

THIS PAPER RECEIVES THE COMBINED TELEGRAPHIC-NEWS SERVICE OF THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS, THE UNITED PRESS, THE WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS, THE NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATED PRESS, AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

A QUESTION.

Are we to have the Chesapeake and Ohio viaduct or not?

This is a question that none but the members of the City Council of Manchester can answer. If they say "yes," and agree to the plans of the company, \$2,000,000 will be spent in these improvements, and most of it will go into the hands of Richmond and Manchester mechanics and tradesmen. But if they say "no," and refuse to accept the plans offered, the company will have to abandon the viaduct scheme and fix upon some other method of properly connecting the Allegheny road with the Peninsula Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio road.

Thus would our hopes of a new passenger depot be dashed to pieces.

More than this: The Chesapeake and Ohio Company might be forced to build a belt line, and so might deprive both Manchester and Richmond of advantages which would accrue should the company be allowed to construct a viaduct and concentrate its business in the neighborhood of the Old Market.

Will Manchester stand in the way of these great improvements? Will she withhold her consent to the lowering of a part of the Free bridge, and thus do Richmond an injury which would reflect upon herself? We trust not—we believe not. The proposed improvement would be very opportune for the unemployed workmen of the two cities, and what is more, would permanently attach the Chesapeake and Ohio Company to Richmond as nothing else could. Why, the proposed depot building would be the tallest and finest building here, governmental buildings alone excepted!

We cannot but believe that the councilmen of Manchester will consider all these things carefully, and that the result will be that the consent of that city will be given to the necessary changes in the grade of the Free bridge. But their action should not be much longer delayed. The patience of the company ought not to be tried too long. It is now in the humor to go ahead with this work, and we ought to close with it while it is in this mood.

The viaduct itself would be a great "feature" here. Beginning west of the Old pump-house, the track of the Allegheny road would be curved towards the river, and upon a viaduct of steel and iron, erected upon granite piers in the James, it would run down the river to a point below Haxall's Mills. Leaving the river there, the viaduct would extend down the banks of the dock, branching towards the passenger depot, on Main street, while the main line went straight on to Fulton. So the construction of the viaduct would not only give the Chesapeake and Ohio a far better connection than it now has between the Allegheny road and the company's Peninsula Division, but would enable it to put up an imposing depot on the principal business street of the city.

But all these plans are dependent upon Manchester's action with reference to the Free bridge. The question now is, Will she give her consent?

We hope so.

THE BALL.

It is agreed on all hands that the Bradley-Martin ball was a grand affair. The guests were not there and were not invited—but nearly everybody else "who is anybody" was there.

The costumes were truly rich and elegant; the diamonds would have paid half a dozen kings' ransoms, and the music and flowers were lovely. And the eatables and drinkables were also all that they should have been.

The entertainment cost a vast sum of money, but it must have satisfied the utmost cravings of the Bradley-Martins for notoriety, and we are sure that it gave great joy to all who had invitations. So, upon the whole, it seems to us that the ball was productive of good, especially as it enabled many ladies and gentlemen to masquerade for some hours as kings and queens or junior members of royal families.

All of us who are not of royal or noble lineage wish that we were, and the next best thing to being a real noble is to be a noble "pro tempore." This being one of the traits of poor humanity, we do

not wonder that only two gentlemen thought themselves to represent Citizen George Washington. But George, though a long time engaged in the business of pulling down the royal authority in America, was himself a very august and ceremonious personage. His servants were lively, and he had an astonishing number of them, and he was wont to travel about in great style.

Indeed, the demagogical Republicans of that day were wont to write squibs criticizing George for his too numerous lackies and his very lordly way. So it was not ill-thought that he should be represented at the Bradley-Martin ball. We have no doubt that he (by proxy) felt perfectly at home in that company, and could have shown a better pedigree than the average prince of the occasion.

The Bradley-Martin ball was such a mighty success and such an overwhelming and overshadowing affair, we fear other New York millionaires who cannot hope to surpass it in elegance will dispense with such entertainments altogether this season. If so, we shall be very sorry. It is a time when millionaires ought to be loosening their purse-strings, so that the working people may get some part of their money. And it is better to be dancing where a millionaire pays the piper than to be silently brooding over the hard times, or filling the air with doleful predictions.

CONSTITUTION-MAKING.

The Richmond Dispatch will not advocate a convention, because it claims that it is not a Democratic measure, not having the benefit of the unequivocal endorsement of a Democratic State convention.—The Danville Register.

If our State Democratic Convention had urged the calling of a constitutional convention, we should have yielded our opinion to that of our party's representatives. But our State convention, so far from endorsing the proposition, studiously avoided doing so. It merely said that the Legislature acted in good faith, and properly, in submitting the question to the voters, and then, in effect, left each Democrat to decide for himself whether to vote "for" or "against" a convention.

We were never better satisfied than we are now that the Democratic convention acted wisely. While the people of Virginia are urgent in their demands for changes in the State Constitution, they are all "at sea" as to what those changes should be. Before we can safely undertake to revise our Constitution, we Democrats must first "get together" and decide upon the chief changes that we wish.

West Virginia, which is Republican in politics at this time, and Alabama, which is Democratic, have both abandoned their purpose of having constitutional conventions, and are taking steps to make the desired changes by the legislative process. The reason for this is that the present is not thought to be a suitable time to secure the services of men who are highly qualified for the grave and important work of constitution-making. "The times are out of joint," and we could not count upon a convention personnel that would give assurance of the framing of a constitution suited to our requirements for the next quarter of a century. So, rather than take what we must regard as a great risk, the Dispatch thinks we would better not vote for a convention on the 27th of May.

In the event that a constitutional convention is not ordered in May, the State Democratic Convention, which will be held a few months later, may indicate what will be the future policy of the party. The whole subject may be committed to the Legislature, with the expressed wish that the wants of the people shall be ascertained and embodied into proper legislative action, or a new vote on calling a constitutional convention may be insisted upon.

The Dispatch has declared over and over again that, if political conditions were normal, instead of being feverish and uncertain, as they are, we should prefer that the work of revising our State Constitution should be entrusted to a constitutional convention, rather than to the Legislature. But we must take things as we find them. It seems to us that we might incur great danger in ordering a constitutional convention now. Hence, we would rather wait for further light. Hence, we would rather wait until public opinion is centered upon the changes that are needed.

This subject is attracting much attention, and is being discussed all over the State. We, therefore, hope that by the next session of the Legislature the people will know better than they do now what constitutional changes they wish, and will have so impressed their views upon members as to leave no doubt that they will carry out the will of their constituents, as far as it is in their power to do so.

According to Mr. Harold E. Suddell, of Newcastle, Del., Mr. Lyman E. Gage, who is to have the Treasury portfolio under McKinley, is a staunch advocate of Henry George's single-tax theory, and contributed a good, round sum to the fund to carry Delaware for the single-taxers. Mr. Suddell, when asked regarding Mr. Gage's views on the tariff, said that, of course, a man could not be free in the single-tax unless he was a free-trader, and Mr. Gage, when interviewed by a New York Herald correspondent regarding his contribution to the Delaware single-tax fund, replied that that was his own private business. He was not, he added, compelled to answer any questions of that sort put to him.

Really, it begins to look as if Mr. Gage will prove a misfit in the McKinley advisory annex.

The smash-up of the steel-rail trust has resulted in the cutting of prices from \$35 to \$17 per ton. It is to be hoped that this great decline will result in stimulating railroad building, and thus prove to be the advance of that general prosperity we are all sighing to see. It is understood that the Carnegie and Rockefeller interests are now combined, and that they have valuable mining properties in the Lake Superior region, which will enable them to put prices down lower than they have ever been before. However, railroad companies would better take advantage of the present opportunity, lest, after crushing out all opposition, Carnegie & Co. should put up prices again.

The State newspaper on yesterday began the publication of an early edition. This will be issued regularly at 2:30 P. M., and will be in time for the passenger trains which leave the city at that hour. The regular edition will continue to be issued about 4:30 P. M.

It begins to look as if the crowd at the McKinley inauguration would be conspicuous by reason of its absence.

ROYAL ROMANCE REVIVED.

The appointment by Queen Victoria of Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour to the post of the commandment at Portsmouth, the blue-ribbon place in the naval service of Great Britain, has led to a revival of a royal romance or scandal. It will be remembered that soon after the announcement of the engagement of the Duke of York and Princess May of Teck, a rumor was circulated that the Duke was ecclesiastically, though under the law governing British royal marriages not legally, bound to a daughter of the Admiral by a secret marriage contracted at Malta.

This rumor caused considerable stir at the time, but the matter, it seems, had completely died out until the gallant Admiral, who had so long commanded the Mediterranean fleet, was given the Portsmouth plum. Then the gossip began to whisper that the bestowal of this plum and other alleged acts of favoritism towards Sir Michael were in the nature of a reward for his services in having made it plain sailing for the Duke and Princess May.

In the same connection is recalled the report that \$50,000 was settled on Miss Seymour, and that Sir George Lewis was knighted for the part he played in fixing up an understanding; and in order to give plausibility to the secret-marriage story, the history of the alliance between George IV., when Prince Regent, and Mrs. Fitzherbert is being rehearsed. The British Government issued an official denial of the rumor regarding the Duke of York and Miss Seymour, but the gossips are not disposed to let the public forget that the same sort of denial was issued regarding the Prince Regent-Fitzherbert marriage.

The latest from Canton regarding the Ohio senatorial succession is to the effect that Foraker may not have such a tight grip on Governor Bushnell, after all. At least, Bushnell is quoted as saying that he has had no conversation on the subject with Jones, whom he was alleged to have selected for the honor; that he does not know that Jones wants it, and that he has not stated that he would or would not appoint Hanna. The impression left by the interview, in which these statements are alleged to have been made, is that Bushnell is still "open to conviction," and in that event, Mark may be trusted to do some fine work in the way of trying to convict.

In noticing the revival of the talk about changing the presidential inauguration-day to the 20th of April, the Springfield Republican says that, in the 100 years covered by the 27 inaugurations, 12 pleasant inauguration-days are recorded, and 12 stormy, there being no record of the other 3; also, that 8 of the 12 pleasant days were crowded into the first 50 years, and 10 of the stormy days into the last 50. The Republican does not, however, note the important fact that two thirds of the stormy inauguration-days are embraced in the period that has elapsed since we stopped running the weather on the almanac schedule.

"Early and often" is a good motto for an afternoon newspaper. It is the early journal that gets caught-up.

Sugar-Beets in Ohio.

(The Country Gentleman.)

Numerous attempts to establish beet-sugar factories in America have failed, and the principal cause of failure has been stated to be the inability to secure a sufficient supply of beets. The culture of the sugar beet involves different methods from those pursued with ordinary farm crops, and in order that a factory may be successfully started in any neighborhood the farmers of that vicinity should have had some previous experience in the culture of this crop.

Since the sugar beet is a very valuable stock food and is cultivated by many farmers for this purpose alone, the experience necessary to its successful culture may be obtained without loss, though no sugar-factory should ever be located in the neighborhood; and in view of the probable development of the beet-sugar industry in this country, the Ohio Experiment Station recommends the farmers of that region that they begin immediately to get the practical experience to the successful management of this crop.

Sugar beets and mangels have been grown for a number of years by the Ohio Experiment Station for stock food, and the experience thus gained is summarized below:

This crop may be successfully grown on any soil well adapted to potatoes or corn. The ideal soil being a rich loam, somewhat sandy, and well drained. The two extremes of heavy clays and light muck lands should be avoided, and drainage, natural or artificial, is essential.

The ideal site for a beet crop is a clean, clover sod. It should be ploughed not less than eight inches deep, as early in the spring as possible, and most thoroughly pulverized.

If a garden seed drill is at hand, the seed may be sown with that, setting the drill so as to drop the seeds two or three inches apart. If no drill is to be had, mark out the ground with a sled marker, make the furrows, one inch to an inch, and a half deep and two feet to thirty inches apart, and drop the seeds by hand, covering about one inch and packing the earth over the seeds.

The planting may be done at any time from the middle of April to the 1st of June, preferably, not later than the middle of May.

When the plants reach a height of about four inches, they should be thinned so as to stand about six inches apart. Care be taken not to disturb the sugar-making, as they contain a smaller percentage of sugar than the medium-sized ones, and for the same reason medium beets are more valuable for stock food.

After thinning, the weeds must be kept down and the surface loose. To accomplish this at least cost, some such implement as the Thomas harrow or Breed weeder should be used at least once a week from the date of planting down to the date of the ground being over the crop at least once before the plants appear above the surface. If this is neglected, the hoeing required may easily double the cost of the crop.

Didn't Let Her Finish.

(Indianapolis Journal.)

"And you have the assurance to tell me that you discharged your landlady because of her belief in divided skirts? A new woman like you?"

"You didn't let me finish. I was going to explain that she had an idea that it was the proper thing to divide up skirts on that account. The announcement, also, that the City Tax-Collector and merchants will not enforce garnishment against men willing but unable to pay also helps to soften the situation."

Heard Him.

(Puck.)

Realty Agent (exhibiting flat, beamingly): To prove to you that the walls are perfectly sound-proof, I have just run over into the next flat and told the gentleman there to play the piano.

Mr. Flatfish (wearily): My wife and I heard you telling him to play very softly.

All Styles Supplied.

(Indianapolis Journal.)

"I want a poster got out," said the commercial gentleman.

"Certainly," said the artist. "I get them done in the system of the lobster-and-ice-cream supper, and the Welch rabbit. Which will you have?"

MR. WILSON THE MAN

ACTION OF WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY BOARD.

Postmaster-General Wilson Elected President of the Institution—He Will Accept—Committee on Installation—Biographical.

LEXINGTON, February 11.—(Special.)—At a called meeting of the Board of Trustees of Washington and Lee University, held at the University to-day, Hon. William L. Wilson, Postmaster-General, was by a unanimous vote elected president of that institution, the election to take effect July 1st. Mr. Wilson will accept the position and enter upon his duties here next fall. The meeting was held to confirm formally action that had been previously quietly and heartily agreed upon by the members of the board. The hearty unanimity in favor of Mr. Wilson's election shown by the members of the board is shared fully by the faculty and students and the friends of the university here and elsewhere so far as heard from. It is only necessary to mention



HON. WILLIAM L. WILSON.

Mr. Wilson's name to excite enthusiasm on the part of every Lexington, Washington and Lee man, and other well-wishers of the university here.

COMMITTEE ON INSTALLATION.

The board appointed a committee to arrange for the installation of Mr. Wilson as president, which will take place at the opening of next session in September. The following members of the board were present: Judge William McLaughlin, rector; Dr. G. B. Strickler, of Hampden-Sydney; Captain T. D. Ranson and Hon. St. G. Tucker, of Staunton; Major T. J. Kirkpatrick, of Lynchburg; W. C. Preston, of Richmond; C. D. Fishburne, of Charlottesville; and Colonel J. K. Edmondson, Hon. William A. Glasgow, Dr. W. H. Ruffner, A. T. Barclay, and Hon. William A. Anderson, of Lexington.

SKETCH OF MR. WILSON.

William L. Wilson, of Charlottesville, Va., was born in Jefferson county, Va., May 3, 1843; was educated at the Charlottesville Academy, Washington College, Lexington, Va., and at the University of Virginia, where he graduated in 1869, and at the University of Virginia; served in the Confederate army; graduated in the law school of the University of Virginia in 1871, and was for several years Professor of Latin in that institution, but, on the overthrow of the law's test-oath in West Virginia, resigned, and entered on the practice of law at Charlottesville, Va., where he has since resided, and has been recently engaged for eleven years; was a delegate in 1880 to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, and was chosen the same year an elector for the State at large on the Hancock ticket; was elected president of the West Virginia University in 1882, and entered upon his duties September 6th, but on September 20th was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Forty-ninth Congress, and declined the nomination. He was elected to the State University in June, 1883, and served in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Congresses; was defeated for the Fifty-fourth. In the Fifty-third Congress he was elected to the Committee on Ways and Means, and had charge of the tariff bill in the House; in the same Congress he introduced and carried through the House of Representatives a bill for the removal of the Sherman law, by permanent president of the National Democratic Convention of 1882; was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution from 1884 to 1888; is a member of several historical and scientific associations, and has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from several prominent universities and colleges; was nominated by the President as Postmaster-General on the 28th day of February, 1895, and confirmed by the Senate on the following day; took possession of the office on the 4th day of April, 1895.

THE MAGIC CITY.

War on Illegal Whiskey-Selling—An Excitement Subsidies.

ROANOKE, VA., February 11.—(Special.)—Dr. R. S. Griffith, Mayor of Basic City, is waging a determined war against illegal whiskey selling. Through means of the Baldwin Detective Agency, of Roanoke, he secured the arrest of John Hall, James Hall, Stewart Price, and William Childress, all of that city, and on yesterday fined them, respectively, \$50, \$50, \$50, and \$20 on that charge. About twenty-five citizens of Basic City were witnesses in the case, and from the testimony it appeared that any one with money could buy a license to sell whiskey on any other day. The citizens of Augusta county have formed an anti-liquor league, and are determined to break up illegal liquor selling in that county.

AN EXCITEMENT SUBSIDIES.

The excitement among the employees of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company and Roanoke Machine-Works has about subsided, now that it is generally understood that no worthy man so unfortunate as to be garnished will be dismissed on that account. The announcement, also, that the City Tax-Collector and merchants will not enforce garnishment against men willing but unable to pay also helps to soften the situation.

A PROTECTION.

The decision of Judge Woods, of the District Court, in granting an injunction restraining the Union Bank, of Winchester, from garnishment proceedings against R. L. Funk, an employee of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, as long as he does not receive over \$50 a month, is also regarded as a protection by the workmen.

Funk, it seems, bought a house and lot from the Old Dominion Investment Com-

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine.

chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Not there; but look! another maid! With countenance as beautiful. Oh, here, bestowed with bounteous hand, Thy handiwork, sweet goddess, Modesty!

MARY ASHLEY BELL.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY



FOR MEDICINAL USE NO FUSEL OIL

Will rid you of that Persistent Hacking Cough that has made your Winters Wretched. Try it and see. Send for book to

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

pany, giving negotiable notes for deferred payments, and which notes fell into the hands of the Winchester bank, whose agents threatened garnishment as a means of enforcing collection.

FREDERICKSBURG.

Thrown from a Mail-Wagon and Hurt—Briefs.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., February 11.—(Special.)—Mr. William H. Rice, of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, had a narrow escape from a serious injury yesterday afternoon, he being thrown from the mail-wagon while riding from the post-office to the depot. The horses became frightened, and pitched the young man, head-first, into an ugly mud-hole. He is confined to his room to-day.

Several up-to-date houses, it is said, will be built by the Kelly-Field syndicate early this spring. Mr. Charles C. Carmichael has contracted for the erection of a modern dwelling on Princess Anne street. Mrs. Frank Keene has begun building two dwellings on Weedon street.

Mrs. Julia Hill, a resident of Stafford, and 84 years of age, was taken to the State Hospital, at Staunton, to-day.

Professor M. F. Dineen, at one time in charge of St. Mary's Catholic church here, returned to his home, in Baltimore, to-day, after a visit to old friends in the "burg."

Mrs. Arthur Trivett and Miss Bessie Broadus, of Glen Allen, are here for a few days, the guests of relatives.

J. M. Walker, of Tawas City, Mich., writes here asking if any one can give the name and address of the surgeon in charge of the Confederate Hospital here from the 24 to the 6th of May, 1863.

MR. TUCKER'S CONDITION.

His Recovery Is No Longer Expected—His Trouble.

LEXINGTON, VA., February 11.—(Special.)—The condition of Hon. J. Randolph Tucker is very critical. His recovery is no longer expected. The probability is he will yet live several days. He experiences no acute pain, but suffers much from prostration and difficult breathing. He retains his faculties fully, and his cheerfulness has never deserted him. From pleurisy, with which he was first afflicted, chronic intestinal pneumonia developed. His heart is also seriously involved.

AMELIA COUNTY.

Real Estate Looking Up—Death of a Lady.

AMELIA COURTHOUSE, February 11.—(Special.)—General Bradley T. Johnson and wife arrived at this place yesterday, and drove over to their country home (Woodland), about two miles distant. The General was cordially received by his citizens. Marriage licenses have been issued for the marriage of Mr. Charles C. Filippin, of Richmond, and Miss Mattie Williams, of Amelia. The latter is a young lady, who has been a resident of this place for some time, and who had so narrow an escape with her life.

There is some activity in the real-estate market in the county. Quite a number of persons have been prospecting.

Messrs. Enright & Tutwiler, lawyers of Chicago, have recently purchased a large tract of land (the old Nat. Harrison place). They contemplate large and expensive improvements. They have a large number of hands at work.

There was a large timber deal here on yesterday. Messrs. Enright & Tutwiler purchased all the oak and hickory wood on the big body of land belonging to the estate of Joseph Dunn, deceased. They will operate on an extensive scale, and their enterprise will add materially to the business interests of the county-house.

Mr. Gray, who has been a faithful and respectable colored man, died a few days ago. He had been sexton at Grub Hill church for the last thirty years. He was held in high esteem by his people.

The sad news has reached me of the death of Miss Maude Thompson, who passed away at 6 o'clock this morning. Not more than six weeks ago her brother died in the prime of a vigorous manhood. Miss Thompson was universally beloved. Her gentle manners and attractive person won the admiration of all who came within the sphere of her influence.

Wise-Young Contest.

WILCOX WHARF, February 11.—(Special.)—In the contested election case of R. A. Wise against William A. Young, some seventy or eighty-five depositions have been taken. The vote-place in Harrison District, in this county. All of these are of persons who failed to vote, and the attempt is to show that had they voted it would have been for R. A. Wise. Nearly all these witnesses reached the polls at a late hour of the day. All of them said that there was no attempt on the part of any one to impede or to intimidate any voter.

There are some twenty more witnesses for this line, and there are a great number more to show how they voted.

Witnesses for R. A. Wise, Mr. L. M. Nance, and Young by Judge Isaac Christian, assisted by Captain Thomas W. Wilcox, county chairman of the Democratic party, who takes deep interest in the case.

Dropped Dead.

HINTON, W. VA., February 11.—(Special.)—Senator William Haynes, aged 73 years, dropped dead this evening of apoplexy, at his home near Stock Yards, in this county.

To Modesty.

(Written for the Dispatch.)

O, Modesty, thy true indeed That thou wilt stay thy face for shame; But, oh, thou virtue rare and sweet to see, Think not but that thy subjects still love thee!

Around the child of tender years, Thou wast thy charms so fair to see; And when thy threats of magic thou dost send, It speaks the gentle toiler, pure and good.

But thou art chary of thy gifts, And dost bestow on some—not all; O, dost thou knowest that there is no complete When thou say'st not thy treasures at her feet?

"Ah, yes," we say, "her face and form Are fair and pleasing to the sight, But where's that wondrous charm serene Which with a woman doth the heart allure?"

Not there; but look! another maid! With countenance as beautiful. Oh, here, bestowed with bounteous hand, Thy handiwork, sweet goddess, Modesty!

MARY ASHLEY BELL.

The Hit of the Season in Hats.



This Is Surprise Special Sale No. 20

and ends to-morrow (Saturday) night when The Globe's doors close. Hundreds of these popular Hats—introduced by the progressive new firm at Broad and Seventh—are to be seen on the streets. It's the most graceful Soft Hat fashion for years. They're of all-fur material, yet the price is 79c.

That Suit Sale, \$6.98.

For a little while longer we continue the sale of Splendid Suits—every one of high-class all-wool cloth and lined with imported serge or Italian—Dress Wear Suits and Business Suits—at that almost unbelievable price, \$6.98. These are fearless figures, None but The Globe would dare make 'em. If you want to do yourself an injustice stay away and don't buy one.

The Shoe Department